The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1310 十零丙二千八百六 日五十月七唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1871. 二拜禮 號十二月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 536, Hogg, Canton 29th August, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 29, SUWONADA, Amr. str., 709, Clark, Singapore 19th August, and Saigon 25th, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Aug. 29, BEHAR, Brit. str., 1,900, Blake, Yokohama 22nd August, General.—P. & O. Co.

Aug. 29, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, Foochow 27th August, Amoy 28th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Aug. 30, OTTAWA, Brit. str., 1,118, Edmonds, Shanghai 26th August, General.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

Aug. 29, CANTON, for Chefoo.

Aug. 29, PROSPERITY, for Shanghai.

Aug. 29, EDOUARD RAOUL, for Saigon.

Aug. 29, CHUKIANG, str., for Shanghai.

Aug. 29, HERA, for Bangkok.

Aug. 30, SUNSHINE, str., for Manila.

Aug. 30, GODAVERY, str., for Yokohama.

Aug. 30, PHASE, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 29TH AUGUST.

Hera, for Bangkok.

Veronica, for Whampoa.

Apenrade, for Saigon.

Chukiang, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Singapore, &c.—131 Chinese.

Per *Behar*, str., from Yokohama,—Mr. Methven, Mrs. Peaves and child, Mrs. Healy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, and 3 Chinese.

Per *Ottawa*, str., from Shanghai,—Messrs. Leechman, Lepper and Townsend, 4 second class passengers, and 63 Chinese deck.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Messrs. Hubbard, Foster, Liffeta, Aballu, Dr. E. J. Eitel, wife and two children, 16 Malays and 18 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Behar*, from Yokohama on 22nd August, reports strong Easterly gale the first day, then light S.W. winds and fine weather. Spoke the British ship *Whirlwind* yesterday at noon, about 80 miles from Hongkong.

The American steamer *Suwonada* reports left Singapore 19th August at 5 p.m.; had fine clear weather up to August 22nd at 11.30 a.m.; arrived in Saigon August 25th; left Saigon at 11.15 a.m.; on August 27th, at 7 a.m., passed a three-masted steamer steering South; at 4 p.m., passed another three-masted steamer also steering South; arrived in Hongkong on August 29th at 11.45.

The British steamer *Douglas*, from Foochow on 27th August, and Amoy on the 28th, reports saw in Foochow the steamer *Sarpedon*, and the British ship *Holmsdale*; and in Amoy the steamships *Yesso* and *Formosa*, and Gunboat *Opossum*; had light S.W. wind and fine weather throughout, but strong S.W. current.

The British steamer *Ottawa*, from Shanghai on 26th August at 5.44 a.m., reports light winds and fine weather throughout the passage; on August 28th, passed the *N. B. Palmer* at anchor below Woosung, wished to be reported; on August 27th, passed a brig rigged North German steamer, steering N. Eastward; the steamship *Peiho* in company on the 26th, and on same day passed a telegraph ship, supposed to be the *Great Northern*; arrived in Hongkong at 2.25 a.m. on 30th.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

OLLENDORFF'S SPANISH GRAMMAR.

THE Undersigned is desirous to purchase a few Copies of the above work.

J. CROSBY,
No. 6, Pottinger Street.

1w 1473 Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

LOST.

ON the 23rd inst., between the Clock Tower and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a Lady's RING, Ruby centre with Diamond border, oblong shaped. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

G. FALCONER & Co.

1446 Hongkong, 25th August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.

One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by MESSRS. CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PERTH. Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the late School "NOVA ESCOLA MACAENSE" are invited to attend a General MEETING, to be held at the saloon of Dom Pedro V. Theatre, on SUNDAY, 10th September next, at 1 P.M. to determine upon the appropriation of the remaining balance of the subscription fund. Subscribers unable to attend may appoint Proxies.

VISCONDE DO CERCAL.

3w 1417 Macao, 21st August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING *v.* THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENTS in *re* KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

J. MOIR & SONS,
ABERDEEN,

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, BUTTER, HAMS & CHEESE.

THE undersigned have just received, per *Glance*, a well assorted invoice of the above Stores, for sale to Messes and Private Families, and are prepared to execute orders for the same on Commission.

MACEWEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

1m 1306 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE following revised Tariff to the undermentioned places will come into force on and after the 24th instant:—

HONGKONG TO—	$ c.
Alexandria	36.40
Belgium	33.00
Cairo and Suez	36.46
France	33.00
Italy	32.40
Turkey (Europe)	33.00
Java, Batavia, and Weltevreden	17.80
Stations West of Samarang	17.80
Stations East of Samarang	18.00

By order,

W. H. ALSTON,
Superintendent.

7d 1431 Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
R. R. Bellios, Esq. — Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. — Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 10621 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $4.50 per Share on which $75 have been paid, is payable on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 1385 Hongkong, 14th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £300,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. 6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium:

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,	24%	14%
„ Macao	Silk,	2%	1%
„ Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	24%	14%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.

tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1097 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.

NORTON, TYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair. Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.

W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents in London,—
MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.,
No. 9, King William Street.

Agents:—
Amoy ..... Messrs. H. A. PREESSER & Co.
Batavia ..... THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Bombay ..... Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta ..... „ ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.
Canton ..... „ OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo ..... „ FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang ..... „ J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow ..... „ OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi ..... „ HOWELL & Co.
Hankow ..... „ EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo ..... „ SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang ..... „ R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila ..... „ FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki ..... „ HOLME, HENDER & Co.
Ningpo ..... „ J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang ..... „ SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon ..... „ A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco, WM. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai ..... Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore ..... THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow ..... Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin ..... JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama ..... Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:

R. H. LAVERS, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

One-third (33⅓%) to shareholders ratably in proportion to the number of shares.

Two Thirds (66⅔%) to shareholders ratably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. tf 336

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 31st August, 1871, at noon,

At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

25 Cases, each 8 Boxes American TOBACCO.
Tins each ¼ lb. BIRDSEYE do.
200 Cases Dutch GIN.
100 „ CLARET.
100 „ FLORIDA WATER.
CHOCOLATE.
Epps' COCOA.
Australian CHEESE.
40 Tierces Australian TOBACCO.
Roofing FELT.
20 Barrels California SALMON.
And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1472 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 1st day of September, 1871, at 2 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A very good assortment of JAPANESE WARE, such as CABINETS, TABLES, Work BOXES, VASES, Glove and Paper BOXES, BRONZES, TRAYS, JARS, &c.

A quantity of Children's TOYS.

A good collection of assorted GAMES.

Fine ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1460 Hongkong, 22th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Bobotham, No. 3, Seymour Terrace, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd September, 1871, at 3 P.M.,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing-room CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, Card TABLES, Pier GLASS, Mantel-piece CLOCK and ORNAMENTS, a Cottage PIANO, FENDER and IRONS, Hearth RUGS, &c., Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Ice CHEST, LAMPS, &c.

BEDSTEADS, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, RUGS, &c.

A Choice Assortment of Flower POTS and PLANTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1465 Hongkong, 29th September, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—

4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
6 „ „ „ 3¾ „ „
BOLT ROPE, „ 5½ „ „
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

BRANDY, FOR SALE.

Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
„ Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1180 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

A LOS SEÑORES ESPAÑOLES.

SE da lecciones en Ingles a precios muy modicos.

Address, "C. Y. S.," *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1345 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

THE new light vessel "*Niuchuang*" having arrived at her station off the entrance of the River Liao, Yingtze, Niuchuang, first hoisted her light on the 18th July, 1871.

The light is of the first order, Catoptric, showing a bright white light all round the horizon, elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and visible about 11 miles in clear weather.

When the light is lowered, for trimming, a ship's lantern will be hoisted until the light is again in position. At the half-interval of time between lowering and hoisting, a blue light will be burned.

The vessel is painted red, and is furnished with a first class foghorn, giving, in foggy weather, a blast every few seconds, which can be heard, in calm weather, about 6 miles.

The bearings of the lightship are as follows:—

Tower Hill ..... South 18° East.
Ruined Tower ..... South 47° East.
Outer Buoy ..... North 64° East.

T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Niuchuang, 20th July, 1871. [1m 1359

Intimations.

FLOWER SEEDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SCARVES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BEZIQUE BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LEAF HOLDERS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TABLE DAMASK.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOOT-BALLS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

UMBRELLAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARTRIDGE BELTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CRICKET GEAR.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ELECTRO PLATE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BUTTER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

COMET SHERRIES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HUNT'S PORT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AVH.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BASS'S BULK BEER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GUINNESS'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WHITBREAD'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BARCLAY'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SEALSKIN RUGS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

EPHEMERIS, 1872.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHEVAL GLASSES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PIER MIRRORS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BABSAC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BURGUNDY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MILK CORDIAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CRUCIBLES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

COOKING STOVES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

OATMEAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CASTILE SOAP.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SHOT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

POWDER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOWLING PIECES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARTRIDGES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARTRIDGE CASES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MODERATOR LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CRYSTAL LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

COIR MATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CORN MEAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DESSERT FRUITS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DESSERT SERVICES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FLOWER VASES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WALKING STICKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

BY

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.

tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above Club, for the purpose of electing officers and passing accounts, &c., will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 6.15 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 1st September.

H. FOSS,
Hon. Secretary.

7d 1453 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THE undersigned are prepared to receive until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, Tenders for the supply of about 130,000 cubic feet of Bilian Wood, or the same quantity of Timber in Manila Hard-wood, Ypil, and other kinds; also for about 75,000 superficial feet of 3 inch Hardwood Planking; and for various other services in connection with the New Pier and Godowns at Spring Gardens.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and proper forms of Tender obtained, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.

7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1871. [2d 1445

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

19d 1457 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th day of September next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

19d 1458 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year at the rate of Five per cent. per annum will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after the 17th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the Secretary at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

By order,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

1m 1393 Hongkong, 15th August, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th June current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By Order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, ESQ., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES BRIDGES ENDICOTT, deceased, are requested to send in the amount and particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of August next, otherwise such claims cannot be admitted. All persons indebted to the said JAMES BRIDGES ENDICOTT, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned.

GEO. F. WELLER,
Attorney for GEO. F. HEARD, *Executor.*

tf 1390 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.

tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.

COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 397 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).

N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.

tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Toppin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 1473 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"SUWONADA,"

Captain Clark, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1467 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Ex late Arrivals from America, England and Germany.

INDIA RUBBER PACKING, Flat and Round, all sizes.
India Rubber HOSE, all sizes.
Best Leather Suction HOSE, all sizes.
Patent Brass and Iron SCREWS, all sizes.
Hand VICES, Screw VICES, and Bench VICES.
Sidelight GLASSES, best polished, all sizes.
Rivet HAMMERS, Engineer HAMMERS.
Ratchet BRACES, Sledge HAMMERS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
Sargent's CABOOSES and FIXTURES, assorted sizes.
Gas BRACKETS and Copper Gas PIPES.
Kerosine LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.
American Cut NAILS, all sizes.
Boiler TUBES, assorted sizes.
Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.
do. do. PAINTS of all description.
BLOCKS, Patent and Common, all sizes.
French and German VEGETABLES.
American White BEANS and Green PEAS.
do. Lima BEANS and CLAMS.
do. MACKEREL, in Kits and Tins.
do. Yeast POWDER and CODFISH.
SPLIT PEAS, PEARL BARLEY.
German Smoked SAUSAGES.
Westphalian HAMS.
Sour CABBAGE (Sauer Kohl),
Red do. (Rother do.),
Green do. (Gruner do.),
BEANS, pickled (Turkische Erbsen),
Cut BEANS, pickled (Schnitt Bohnen),
Green CABBAGE, dried (Getrockneter Grun Kohl), in Glass Jars.
} in small kegs.
LIEBIG'S BEEF-EXTRACT.
Best Hamburg BEEF and PORK.
Best Danish Corn BRANDY.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1468 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SALTZKORN in our firm ceased on the 17th August, 1871.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

tf 1469 Saigon, 24th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.

TAN KUN SENG & BROS.

tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

No. 125.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD O

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS,
IN 3,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Directors,—

WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.), *Chairman.*
HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
A. MCIVER, Esq., Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
CAMILLE BERTRAND, Esq., Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.
A. MCG. HEATON, Esq., (Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.)
GUSTAV VON OVERBECK, Esq.

Bankers,—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors,—

MESSRS. CALDWELL AND BRERETON.

Temporary Office,—
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying to the very large and steadily increasing number of ships which frequent this port the best means of securing prompt dispatch in the discharging and loading of Cargo, and to secure them from the many delays, inconveniences, and risks which attend the present cargo-boat system.

A Landing Pier, alongside of which vessels may safely lie for the above purposes, has long been felt to be urgently required. The changed conditions of the carrying trade, consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal, and the extraordinary increase in the number of steamers which has already ensued, have made this requirement a necessity. The keen competition created by this traffic, and the nature of the traffic itself,—which it cannot be doubted will be further and vastly developed,—impose the utmost rapidity of dispatch on the movements of steamers, and must cause them to gladly avail of the economic accommodation it is proposed to provide.

It is proposed to construct a suitable Pier, partly covered, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a T head of adequate length to enable six steamers of large size, besides several smaller vessels, to simultaneously use it. It is to be built out from the Praya at Spring Gardens, from commodious premises having a water frontage of 210 feet, and a depth of 237 feet. Upon this oblong piece of ground (Lots Nos. 29, 29*a*, 30, and 30*a*), a substantial dwelling house, offices, and large godowns are now standing, all well adapted for the carrying on of the business of the Company. In addition to the above, it is proposed to erect on this site six large granite godowns, of an aggregate storage capacity of 15,000 tons, affording, with the storage capacity on the premises, a total of about 22,000 tons. Iron tramways are to be laid along the Pier and across the road, and, passing into the Company's premises through their Praya entrance, to traverse the open portions of their property between the six godowns. Three godowns being built on either side, the ground between them, measuring about 70 feet in width, will be utilized for storage, by being protected from weather by a corrugated iron roof. The tramways will be provided with iron turntables at certain points, for the more convenient shunting of the trucks plying between ship and godown.

The above large storage capacity will enable the Company to warehouse goods for those who may wish to avail of the accommodation. The Tariff rates will not be above the current ones in this Colony.

The advantages effected by the immediate proximity of safe and excellent storage for Cargo to the Pier, at which it is landed or shipped, are too obvious to call for remark, but it may be observed that not the least important of them would be the prevention of plunder, to which Cargo is subjected in the present system, and which it has hitherto been found almost impossible to suppress.

The economy of time and money to ships, shippers, and consignees will be further apparent when it is stated that the occurrence of heavy rains will not interfere to retard business.

A large steamer, with daily expenses averaging $250, is usually delayed from three to eight or nine days in unloading, and a corresponding or even greater delay is occasioned in loading; whilst by means of a Pier, her entire discharge may be effected in a single day, or at most 36 hours. These representations, based on the working of like undertakings at Singapore and Shanghai, fairly show the advantages yielded by wharfage facilities over the slowness, inconvenience, and expense of the cargo-boat system.

The above mentioned premises at Spring Gardens, which extend from the Praya to the Queen's Road,—to which it is intended their other entrance shall open—with the dwelling house, offices, godowns, and all buildings, &c., upon them, have been purchased upon reasonable and advantageous terms, for the sum of $75,000, and, by securing them, the Company has obtained possession of a most eligible property for the establishment of their undertaking.

The depth of water at low tides at the T head of the proposed Pier will be 25 to 26 feet, and, on either side of the Pier 22 to 24 feet, amply sufficient for steamers engaged in the China trade, and for all that might run via the Suez Canal.

The original intention of building the Pier of Jarrah Jarrah timber may probably have to be abandoned by the Directors, owing to the great length of time required to procure a sufficient quantity of well seasoned wood of that description from Western Australia, while an iron screw pile Pier would be too expensive, and, also, take too long time to complete. The Directors therefore contemplate, under professional advice, to have the Pier built either of Bilian wood, said to be equal in every respect to Jarrah Jarrah timber, and procurable in unlimited quantities from Sarawak, or of the best description of Manila hard wood, which, by a simple and not expensive process of subjecting the same to the influence of creosote at a high temperature, can be effectually protected against the ravages of the sea worm as well as against rot; the expense of the Pier, as well as the time of its construction, will thereby be materially reduced, which latter it is estimated will not exceed nine months at most.

The cost of constructing the work, based upon careful calculations by Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, will be about $100,000, or $30,000 less than a Pier of Jarrah Jarrah timber; the tramways, trucks, cranes, turntables, etc., will cause a further expenditure of about $25,000. These amounts, with the purchase of the premises, erection of additional godowns, large corrugated iron roof over the central platform, iron screw pile moorings for vessels, etc., etc., will absorb about $270,000 of the Company's Capital, leaving a balance of $30,000 to meet unforeseen outlays, preliminary and other expenses, and as a reserve in establishing the Company.

It is proposed that the Capital shall be raised by a call of $25 on allotment of shares, and the remaining $75 per share, by three instalments of $25 each, payable as follows; the second call on 1st November next, the third call on 1st January next, and the fourth call on 1st March next.

The Directors have the satisfaction to announce that their application to the Government, requesting that the necessary powers for carrying out the objects of the Company may be conferred upon them by a Public Ordinance, has been favorably received, and that the Ordinance is already in course of preparation.

The Company will start on no problematical amount of business. The majority of the agents of the principal steamship lines, and a large number of merchants to whom steamers are regularly consigned here, have expressed their readiness to support the Company, and will be glad to early avail of the manifold advantages it offers them. Fifteen per cent. of the annual tonnage of foreign sailing vessels may safely be counted on as contributory to the Company's business, and of the steam tonnage fully 20%, may be relied on.

The soundness and profit of the Company's business have been calculated on the Harbour Master's Returns for the years 1869 and 1870. These Returns being made out annually, the steam entries and clearances for the past seven months are not to be obtained with precision, but the opinion entertained at the Harbour Master's Office by those whose special duty consists in recording the movements of vessels, is that the steam tonnage has increased 100% on that of the corresponding period of 1870, and that this result is almost entirely attributable to the effects of the Suez Canal.

Taking the above estimates as to the probable amount of business likely to accrue to the Company, and the Tariff rates at present in force at Shanghai and Singapore as a guide, it may be assumed that the nett earnings of the Company will not be less than 25 per cent. per annum.

It is impossible to foresee to what extent, or at what rate, the increase in steam tonnage will continue; that its growth will be rapidly progressive cannot be questioned. In that increase the need for quick dispatch is rendered of yet more imperative necessity, and must ensure to the proposed Company a corresponding and certain increase of vastly remunerative business.

The Company having been Registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and a large number of shares privately subscribed for, the Directors are prepared to receive applications for remaining shares not yet disposed of until the 31st day of August next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Hongkong, 1871.

To the Directors of the
HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to .....Shares in the above Company, and.....agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to, ...and agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, ten days after allotment, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Temporary office of the Company, No. 7, Pedder's Hill. [1442

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A letter from "Loos Our" shall find a place to-morrow.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 30TH, 1871.

THE question of the influence exerted by the Roman Catholic Missionaries in the interior of China has been ably discussed by the correspondents whose letters have recently appeared in these columns, following the articles which were some time ago communicated to us on the subject. It would be difficult to pronounce a very definite opinion upon a point such as this, where there is unquestionably room for diverse views; but we are disposed, while not denying that there is something in the arguments urged against Missionaries proceeding into the interior, to conclude that the preponderance of argument at the present time is strongly in favour of not yielding to the requests which have been made in the Chinese Circular.

It would be impossible that among a large body of men like the Catholic Missionaries, there should not occasionally be some indiscretions committed in advocating the causes of converts who if their true characters were known, would be considered unworthy of such help, and to a certain extent pressing their claims as Missionaries upon the Mandarins in a way that may at times be objectionable. But we are prepared to fully credit the statement of our correspondent "Justice" that such cases are very exceptional, that upon the whole there is not any ill-feeling upon the part of the great mass of the people with regard to Catholic Missionaries, and that disturbances would not arise if the Mandarins would only leave the people to themselves. No doubt in a country so weakly governed as China, the presence of the Catholic Missionaries is apt to exert a certain political influence; but this results in a great measure from the inherent defects of the internal administration, and differs in no way from the political effects which would be produced if an enterprising merchant went a hundred miles into the interior from this port and endeavoured to sell a few pieces of Shirtings. Before long there would be combinations and opposition which the Mandarins could not or would not put down, and the merchant would either have to become a martyr in the cause of commercial progress, or to clear off bag and baggage. The cases of opposition of this nature, of which dozens might be quoted, differ only in degree not in kind, from that made to the Catholic and other Missionaries. If the Chinese imagined that the Home Governments would listen to accusations of the same kind as those made against the Missionaries, if made against foreign merchants, and if they thought that disturbances against the mercantile classes would be tolerated, we cannot doubt that such disturbances would speedily arise. The nonsensical proclamation issued against Mr. Moss, when up country, to the effect that he was by some incantation taking away the *Fooos*, or the enriching principle of the districts, shows that superstitious stories can be invented in China as well against merchants as Missionaries; while the affair of Yangchow, which barely fell short of equally tragic results as that of Tientsin, proves that the Mandarins are quite as capable of inflaming the populace against Protestant as against Catholic Missionaries.

The real question raised in the articles first communicated to this paper, and which called forth the discussion under notice, was whether the Chinese despatch really only affected Catholic Missionaries, or whether it was likely to affect Protestant Missionaries, and ultimately all travellers, whether mercantile or belonging to the Missionary classes; and it cannot be denied that the arguments in favour of the latter conclusion are very strong. The political influence of the Catholics in China must not be judged by a home standard. At the present time it is very small, and is not such that in any community where the influence of the Government was not of the feeblest nature, could be of any importance either for good or for evil. But taking a broad view of the subject, it is not clear, whatever individual opinions may be entertained as to the Catholic tenets, that Catholicism would be of the highest benefit to China; and that foreign nations ought to have some very good reason before they set themselves to work to restrain its progress. It is to be observed that the Chinese demand of European nations, other than France, nothing less than active co-operation with the Celestial Sages to put down the Missions. This would be assuredly going farther than the greatest lover of Chinese customs can advocate, unless he means to say that the effete system of policy and religion which we find in this unlucky kingdom is worthy of being supported against the high teachings of Christianity and the enlightened political principles of Western nations. We may surely pause before we make so fatal an error as this. If we are to rely upon the best authorities the arguments as to interference with political affairs applies to the whole question of foreigners going into the country—applies not merely to Catholic Missionaries but equally to Protestant Missionaries and even to merchants. Are we then to stultify ourselves? Are we to be so infatuated as to admit an argument such as will enable and encourage the Chinese, within a couple of years, to better the instruction and demand the exclusion of foreigners and foreign trade from the interior, on the grounds which we have admitted to be valid for the exclusion of the Missionaries?

We have great pleasure in being able to publish the subjoined circular which was sent round yesterday, and has been assented to by all the non-official Justices except one, whom it has as yet been impossible to see. We believe that the Hon. Mr. Ryrie has for some time been endeavouring to draw attention to the disgraceful state of the Police Force, and it is satisfactory to find that at last some definite action is to be taken.—

CIRCULAR.

A meeting of the non-official Justices of the Peace will be held at the Hongkong Club, to-morrow, the 30th August, at 11 o'clock a.m., to take into consideration the state of insecurity as regards life and property at present existing in the Colony, and the apparent inability of the Police to check the numerous crimes now being committed nightly.

P. RYRIE,
Senior non-official Justice.

29th August, 1871.

The conspiracy case at the Police Court was postponed yesterday for another week, on the application of the Crown Solicitor.

We are informed that Capt. Evans of the British barque *Veronica*, experienced an attack of sunstroke yesterday, and succumbed to its consequences between 7 and 8 last evening.

Advices from Fooshow state that the rumours concerning the Shan-shin-fan affair have subsided, and there appear to be no further grounds of apprehension.

A public flogging is to be administered to-day at 5 p.m., at the whipping post, opposite the Harbour Master's Office, at which the six pirates, the five men concerned in the Shan-shin-fan riot, and other notorious criminals will "assist."

An event took place on Monday evening which must have opened any eyes that still remained closed to the disgraceful state of the Hongkong Police Force. Mr. G. J. Tomlin, of the Surveyor General's Office, who had arrived out by the last mail to resume his duties, was knocked down, nearly murdered, and apparently robbed, within a few hundred yards of the Central Police Station, shortly after 7 p.m. These facts, one would imagine, are almost the strongest in every way that can be conceived, but there is more to come. Two Sikh Policemen were "on duty," as it is mockingly called, quite close to the spot, one of them not 200 yards distant from it. Yet neither of them seems to have known anything about the matter until their attention was called to it by a European gentleman who was riding in that direction. The spot where Mr. Tomlin was found is on the Caine Road, between Dr. O'Brien's house and the steep flight of steps leading down to Arbuthnot Road. Here, the gentleman mentioned nearly rode over him, and on making inspection found him insensible and covered with blood about the head. A policeman was seen cruising leisurely about the further end of Caine Road, before the corner of Arbuthnot Road, and he was hailed, and the unfortunate gentleman taken to the station, whence he was removed to the Civil Hospital. It appears, but is not yet known for certain, that he was robbed of a gold watch and chain. Two gold rings, some money, and a bunch of keys were found upon him, showing that the assailants must have decamped hastily. Mr. Tomlin's life was in great danger for several hours after his discovery, as he remained insensible up to 10 a.m. yesterday, but towards evening, under Dr. Young's judicious treatment, he became gradually better, and is believed to be now out of danger. He has had a narrow escape, and the moral will not fail to be drawn by every foreign resident in this Colony. The Holworthy murder we could explain. It was really so far away that it was impossible to prevent crimes where it was committed. It was necessary that a murder should be attempted under our very eyes, under the very staves of our "disorganised hypocrisy," the Police Force, before anything should be done to improve that scandalous institution. Will anything be done now? Very probably not, for—Mr. Tomlin was not murdered. There is in the minds of some of our police the very faintest clue to the identity and whereabouts of the robbers in this case, but it will probably turn out to be only the faintest. We hear that the Captain Superintendent had not moved from his temporary quarters at the Gap yesterday afternoon, though a servant of the Government had been nearly murdered the previous evening. Perhaps, like Von Moltke, he rarely has occasion now to draw the sword himself, but directs his vast operations by telegraph from a comfortable room at the Gap. This is Police work in Hongkong.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. H. ALI BALL.

LEONG-AYOOK v. A. G. MARQUES.—$17.00.—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

POON-ASOOY v. M. GIBB.—$8.00, for wages for 1 month and 4 days, at $7 per month. Judgment by default for $7.93.

J. B. FIELD v. TUK-TAI.—$8.00.—This suit consisted of four pairs of linen trousers, which the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had damaged in washing them. Defendant said they were all right and turned out the trousers. Plaintiff, however pointed out to the Court certain darns made since the summons, which ought not to appear in trousers now washed for the second time. He also observed that the washermen in Hongkong made it a business to play into the hands of the tailors.

The learned judge said he had been a long time in the Colony, and sat a long time in that Court, but he had never heard this before.

Defendant denied that that he had mended the trousers, and also denied the plaintiff's statement that he had refused to mend them when asked to do so.

The plaintiff's boy was said to know something of the matter, and the case was postponed to Tuesday next.

The trousers, the chief witnesses, remain in Court, for the simple reason that neither party would take them away.

CHEANG-ACHAN v. W. MITCHELL.—24.00.—This was an action against the master of a ship which left the harbour two days after service of the summons. No application for postponement having been left by the Captain, judgment was entered against him.

MAK AYOW v. LEONG ALUN.—$217.05.—This was a postponed case in which Mr. Brereton had been instructed for the plaintiff and Mr. Francis for the defendant, since the postponement.

Mr. Francis asked his Honor to postpone the case again, as Mr. Brereton was engaged at the Police Court, and would be engaged all day.

His Honor.—But Mr. Brereton knew this cause was coming on to-day.

Mr. Francis said he thought Mr. Brereton had only been instructed that morning.

His Honor called the plaintiff, and asked whether, having come down from Canton, he was willing that the case should be postponed.

Plaintiff said he was perfectly willing, and the case was postponed accordingly.

LEW MEE-NUI v. LEE TAI BEE.—$22.60.—In this case an inmate of a brothel was sued for money lent, under a promissory note. The defendant admitted that she had put her finger-mark at foot of the note, but said she did not know what it contained, and was under the control of her proprietor. The transaction was in fact no loan to her, but a purchase of her by the plaintiff. She received no money. It was all paid to an old man who was her former owner. As to her finger-mark, if she had been asked to put the mark of her whole body she would have been equally obliged to do it.

Defendant called a witness to prove that she had come to him recently, stated that her "mother," the plaintiff, was going to send her for sale to Singapore, and begged him to advance her money to buy herself off.

His Honor then put the plaintiff the box, and took her statement on declaration that she was a married woman. Observing that the technicalities of the law sometimes worked great injustice, but sometimes, as in this case, great justice, he non-suited the plaintiff for suing in her own name, instead of that of her husband.

KWOK AYUNG v. F. GERNON.—$19.75. Defendant admitted the claim, asking for time. His Honor said he could not allow time, and judgment was given for the plaintiff.

J. BAPTISTA v. J. DE SOUZA.—$23, on a promissory note, unstamped. His Honor said the plaintiff might stamp the note if he liked, but he said he could not afford it. Nonsuit.

LUI-A-CHEE v. M. DA ROZA PEREIRA.—$49.25. The plaintiff sued for provisions supplied at $28, and afterwards at $30 per month. Defendant said he had promised him $30, if he supplied more and better provisions, which he did not. Defendant, however, had kept him in his service for six or seven months after the new arrangement, though he had frequently complained, never absolutely admitted by payment the validity of the second contract.

His Honor said he should give judgment on the basis of $30, and not $28.

Judgment for the amount claimed.

CHEONG-A-LOY v. C. P. CHATER.—$144.40. The sub-contractor for the building of the Victoria Club sue for the balance due to him. The defendant produced full receipts from the principal contractor, and judgment was entered for the defendant.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday by A. Lister, Esq., Coroner, on the body of James Frayne, a butcher on board the P. & O. steamer *Ellora*. The jury consisted of Messrs E. Whiker, J. B. Anton and A. McCinnahie. The evidence shewed that the deceased was one of a party of six (stewards, &c.) who took a boat over to the Kowloong side to bathe. They anchored the boat in five feet of water, over a bottom of sand. Four of them got out and swam to the shore, and shortly afterwards heard the cry of the remaining two (the deceased being the other) call out, "The butcher had gone down." The man who called out was a steward, named Newton. He, it seems, had jumped over shortly after the four, saying to the butcher, "I'm going." The deceased said, "I'm going to follow." Newton found no bottom, and swam round the bows and towards the shore, when suddenly he heard a great deal of splashing, but could not see deceased, who was on the other side of the boat. He called out to deceased, and turned round and swam back. Deceased making no answer. When Newton reached the boat he saw deceased with his head and arms out of water, in about 8 feet. He then called for assistance, and told deceased to keep up until he (Newton) should reach him. He made another effort, and came about half way out of the water. That was his last effort, he sank, and the steward could not see him, when he reached the spot. Newton, not an expert swimmer, could not dive from the swimming position, and did not attempt to do so. On the return of the four, the quartermaster, Mortimer, dived to look for the deceased. The water was very thick, and he failed to find him. Some Chinamen then dived, and found deceased, who was brought up with a rope. He was found about 20 yards from the boat in about 8 feet of water. There was a strong current setting along the shore. Deceased was supposed to be a swimmer by his own shewing, but he had not been seen swimming by any of the witnesses. Deceased was taken on board the *Ellora*, and efforts were made to revive him, but they failed; he shewed no sign of life after he was pulled up from the water. Deceased was a healthy and sober man. He was very hot before he went into the water, having been one of those who pulled the boat over.

The surgeon of the *Ellora* testified that he had seen the body about an hour after it was brought on board. He supposed from the evidence that death was caused by syncope, though the appearances were the ordinary ones of drowning.

Dr. Young, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, stated that when the body was brought there he found the eyes protruding from the sockets and blood proceeding from the nose and mouth. There were no external indications of disease, and no marks of violence. The *post mortem* revealed the usual appearances resulting from drowning, viz., congestion of the lungs and other internal organs. He found no disease. He thought death was caused by drowning. The state of the skin was an indication of death in the water.

Mr. Lister remarked that one thing seemed to indicate that the deceased could not swim, viz., his throwing his arms up, the invariable action of a person who could not swim when out of his depth. This might explain a somewhat peculiar point in the case.

Verdict: "Accidentally drowned."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th *August.*

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

DESTITUTION.

Daniel McQueen, of Scotland, steward unemployed, was charged with being without home or habitation, and lying down in a mat shed in Syingpoon. Fourteen days hard labor.

GAMBLING.

Chun-a-pin, a shop coolie, was fined fifty cents, or the choice of six days imprisonment, for gambling in the streets.

TAIPINGSHAN DISTURBANCE.

Cheong-a-hoong, a married woman, and Choong-a-pat, a hawker, were fined ten cents each, or six hours imprisonment, for fighting in Taipingshan.

A PRIEST'S HIGH CALLING.

Yune-a-shun, a coolie, and Mah-a-koo, a Nam-hoi priest, were sent to gaol for fourteen days with hard labor, for gambling in the shed recently erected for the Chinese exhibition at West Point.

AN INFORMANT GONE TO GRIEF.

Lee-a-kow, now a hawker, but lately an informer of Mr. D. R. Caldwell's, was brought up, charged by Inspector Uradock, with being in a prowl at West Point, on suspicion of being there for some unlawful purpose. Same defendant had been ordered to find security once before for giving false information respecting gambling houses. Ordered this time to find security in one householder to the amount of $10, to be forthcoming within one month.

BONFIRES IN THE STREETS.

Ho Akee, a watchman, was charged by P.C. 169 with making a great bonfire in Wellington Street, and sprinkling sandalwood on it to increase the flames, to the danger of the houses in the vicinity. Defendant when taken resisted the police, and called to his friend's servants to try to take him from the constable. They did try, and there was a struggle. Fined $2, in default, seven days' imprisonment.

MORE BONFIRES.

The occupant, Wo-cheu, of house No. 2, Ladder street, was summoned for making a bonfire in the streets to the danger of buildings in the neighbourhood.

Fined $5, or the choice of seven days' imprisonment.

Another bonfire was in Bonham strand this time, but the summons to bring up the maker was served on the wrong person. It was served on occupant of No. 2, instead of No. 7.

No. 7 was discharged.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

O. de Cruz, clerk to Messrs Augustine Heard & Co., No. 16, Bridge street, was summoned by Sukan John, in that he did on the 25th instant unlawfully assault and beat the complainant, and rescue a Chinese prisoner from his lawful custody.

The defendant had a great number of friends in Court, and according to their evidence, the constable had greatly exaggerated the charge, still as the defendant admit of interfering on the plea that the prisoner was his friend's servant, Mr. May gave him a caution that none, not even a Magistrate, could interfere with a constable on duty in the streets. Defendant was fined 10 shillings, as a warning to others.

SUSPICKED.

Sergeant McBeth found a Chinaman fast asleep amongst the ruins in Taipingshan, on Monday night. Defendant stated he went to rest on a stone, and fell asleep. Fined 10 cents, or six hours imprisonment.

HELP THYSELF.

Chin-a-see, a carpenter, thought he had more right to a box lying on the Wharf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises than any one else, so he helped himself to it. It contained old pieces of rope. Mr. May did not think he had a right to it, so sent defendant to gaol for fourteen days hard labor.

CHILD FLOGGING.

Chun-a-yee an amah, unemployed, summoned Yip-tai-ngai, in that she did on the 27th August unlawfully assault and beat and ill-treat the complainant's child, a girl of thirteen years of age, by name Ting-a-tong.

Ting-a-tong stated she had only been employed about a week by defendant, when one day she spilled some water on the floor. Defendant then set on her, and beat her with a rattan on her back, arms, and legs.

Mr. Brereton defended the case, and shewed that she was merely flogged for being too lazy.

Defendant was fined eighty shillings, which was paid.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE LOST RING FOUND.

Mr. A. L. Turner summoned Mr. A. H. Chinoy yesterday, under the supposition, through the information of one of Mr. Bottomley's chair coolies, of his having picked up a ring, which Mr. Turner had lost between the Shanghai Bank and Messrs. Landstein & Co.'s, and not delivering the same up, knowing it to be advertised in the local papers, and knowing it to have been lost. Mr. Brereton appeared for the defence. Mr. Brereton was engaged on Monday at the Supreme Court, and the case was postponed until yesterday. In the meantime, further information had come to hand, the stones being produced, and the real finder of the ring coming forward, and stating that he found it near the Ice House. Mr. A. L. Turner stated that he did not now wish to charge Mr. Chinoy with having his ring, as he had, since procuring the summons, heard that the ring had been found by a Chinaman and sold to a jeweller, who was now in Court. The ring he believed had been melted down, and the stones only brought to Court. He could recognise the stones if he saw them. There were fifteen diamonds and one ruby. The stones were then shown, and Mr. A. L. Turner recognised them as those belonging to his ring.

Look-fon-cheong, sworn, stated he went to the jeweller's shop, and asked the proprietor, Chi-num, about the ring. Chi-num told him he had brought a ring, and he had shewn it to Mr. Douglas, and to many more he had offered it for sale, but no one would buy it, so he had taken out the stones, and melted the ring down with the intention of making smaller rings out of it. The Interpreter asked him if he would bring up the ring to the court, and the man he purchased it from, and this request was responded to, as they came up and brought the stones with them.

Chinam, the jeweller, was then sworn, and stated he went to Ashee, the furniture dealer, in Wellington street, and saw him sitting down with another man. Ashee said: "This man wants to sell a ring; it belongs to him, but I have no money to buy it; he wants $100 for it." Witness said he bought the ring and paid him down at once $50, the rest he paid by instalments; he had now paid up the whole $100. The next day after he had bought it, he offered it for sale to Mr. Douglas, for $110 or $120, he did not know which. Mr. Douglas offered him $50 for it, he would not let him have it, nor could he sell it for the price he wanted, so he took it to pieces and melted it down. He did not know the man he bought the ring from, but dealt with him only as a friend of Ashee's. He had heard that he was a servant at a Parsee's firm, and that he was not a jeweller.

Chun-a-yun, the real finder of the ring, was then sworn and stated he was sent to Messrs. Sassoon on the 24th August with a chit, and on the road there he saw lying under the tree at the corner of the street of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's, in amongst some dirt, a ring. He picked it up and looked at it, and found a number of what he thought bits of glass in it. It was lying face downwards. He said nothing to anybody about it, excepting Achee, and whilst in his shop he sold it to a man who came in to see Achee. Achee told him it was no good. He got $100 for it. He received the sum by instalments. The whole of the money he had spent in entertaining his friends at Taipingshan, except $10, which he had now got in his possession. He had sent home $25, and loaned $10 to his brother, anyway he accounted for $99.80. He was not aware of there being in existence any notification or advertisement about a ring; he did not deliberately tell any of the friends he treated in Taipingshan where he got the money from, but he told them he had got a fortune. To one of his Taipingshan friends he loaned $10.

The defendant was then discharged, complainant expressing his regret that the case had been brought.

Mr. Brereton thanked Mr. Russell for the trouble he had taken to root out the truth.

Mr. Russell then addressed Chi-num, the jeweller, for his conduct in buying such a ring, valued at $400, from a chair coolie; he had shewed very little discretion there, and had it not been for his fearlessness in bringing it up for sale to Mr. Douglas, and exhibiting it openly at the police court, he (the Magistrate) would look upon his case in quite a different light. He ought to have known the ring was either stolen or picked up after being lost, and that it was of European workmanship. He could not say much for him, save what he had already advanced, and seeing his good character in trade he trusted this would be a caution; but nevertheless, he would have to make good the gold ring to Mr. Turner, and Mr. Turner would keep the stones, so that he would have to be at the loss of his $100, unless he could come to any terms with the man he bought it from, to have the money refunded

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

The neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne was visited during July by a series of violent storms. One evening about forty anglers were contending for prizes at a pond, when many of them received unpleasant shocks of electricity from the lightning attracted by their tackle. Suddenly, some five of the anglers lost their rods, they knew not how, while three others were forcibly thrown to the ground, and one of them, a man named George Hill, of Hurst, was rendered insensible, but he came to himself on being well shaken by a comrade. Another of the sufferers, William Marshall, a man who had been looking on, was not so fortunate. He was unable to help himself, and had to be carried to the rendezvous of the party, the Cottage Tavern, where a doctor was summoned to his aid. He was put to bed, but after about two hours he was sufficiently well to be sent home. One of the anglers describes the scene as awful. A liquid fire seemed to hover round the margin of the pond for an instant, and then suddenly to draw itself into a small compass in the centre of the water, which was much disturbed. A man standing in the same field was struck on the leg by the lightning, but, beyond his stocking being scorched, he received no injury.

A MOORISH WEDDING.

Well, in due time we arrived at the bridegroom's house, where men were screaming and firing guns. An old Moor seized me by the shoulders and pushed me into the doorway. I thought I might as well go in and see all that was to be seen; and so I ventured in. On Mr. Y—— trying to follow me, he was seized by half a dozen stalwart Moors and detained outside, and none of the men were allowed to enter; the rest of the ladies came in in fear and trembling, though there really was no danger. In the house there was a terrible row: seven or eight women were beating drums of various dimensions, and screaming at the highest pitch of their voices, "ai, ai, ai," in the shrillest of tones. In another room were women cooking on the ground, over charcoal earthenware fireplaces. They have no table or chairs, and it was very strange to see the women with their plates on the ground, stepping about over them with their bare feet and legs. The entrance to the bridegroom's room was closed by a curtain. I had just time to notice all this when we heard loud screams of "ai, ai, ai, ai," and in came four men carrying the box containing the bride. They deposited the box in the curtained room, and expeditiously retired: all the women having hidden their faces when the men entered. We tried in vain to see into the room and catch a glimpse of the bride. An old slave held up her blanket before the door, and would not allow anyone to look in. Presently a man came in, and carried out the empty box, which Mr. Y—— says was immediately hoisted on to the roof and left there. Then the men outside commenced firing into the house; and we, finding no one but the bridegroom could see the bride that night, and, being half suffocated with smoke, determined upon trying to make our exit; and in a lull in the firing rushed out as fast as we could run, for fear of being shot, for they were aiming straight into the house, and ma king the walls and door. We ladies afterwards went and saw the bride. She was seated on a kind of bed, covered with a thick gold and silk shawl or veil; and looked like a pyramid. In front of her on the bed were four women holding candles, and on the ground some eight women playing Moorish music, and singing in a doleful minor about the charms of the bride. When they saw me looking steadily at the pyramid, they slowly raised the veil, and I beheld *the bride*. She was most gorgeously dressed in gold and scarlet; gold chains round her neck, huge earrings in her ears, and a cloth of gold head dress. Her face was excessively painted; two large triangular patches of scarlet with blue and white and black patterns on her cheeks, a blue cross on her chin, her eyebrows and eyes blackened, and the latter *glued* shut for three days! Her hands were traced over with Indian ink, in wonderful patterns, and the insides and nails dyed orange. There she sat like a great doll while we stared at her. Some of the women were very anxious to paint me; but I shook my head and ran away. We have also seen a Jewish wedding in which the bride was most magnificently dressed. The cap of pearls and jewels on her head were worth more than £100 (as the bridegroom told us), besides other splendid gems. We ladies have also visited several harems; the bashaw's among others, and we have had tea at one—*such tea!* It is considered a great luxury, and is given as a great compliment. To be offered it, and to refuse is an unpardonable insult; so of course we had to drink it. The sugar, six huge lumps, was put into the teapot, and the chief wife calmly stirred it with a spoon for about five minutes, then three times over poured out a cup and returned it to the teapot, and finally gave us each a cupful of this weak syrupy tea. The slaves handed us horribly nasty Moorish sweets and cakes. We had to pretend to eat, and some we managed to swallow, but glad enough we were for the ceremony to be over.—*Our Own Fireside.*

NEW FLYING-MACHINES.

(*New York Times.*)

It is pretty safe to disbelieve that any man will ever fly in the air, until we see him do it. Accounts of new devices for this purpose usually begin with a candid recital of the grave difficulties to be surmounted, and a highly scientific statement of the ingenious discoveries and appliances by which those difficulties are to be overcome. Nothing is ever more plausible than the prospectus of a new flying-machine. From the time of Icarus to that of the San Francisco Avitor, the thing, according to sanguine expectation, has really been on the eve of being accomplished at last. The only trouble is, that in the sequel the machines don't fly. They may be elaborate and beautiful pieces of mechanism, they may be provided with the most sagacious and far-sighted provisions for rising and falling, and going fast and going slow; but, like the Irishman's pig, they always travel the wrong way. They come down, that is to say, with great facility when started from a high place; but their ascent is quite another affair. Some tiny blunder, some unforeseen weakness, like that of the wax that fastened the wings of the aspiring Cretan, and which melted in the sun, vitiates the most profound calculations; and forthwith the new flying-machine is cast into the limbo of things despised and forgotten.

There is, then, abundant precedent for the supposition that the laws of gravity will also prove too much, in the aerial field, for the ambitious dexterity of man. Yet, if we adopt this opinion without reserve, we are quickly reminded of the ocean telegraph, of the vast speed of locomotives, and of other less conspicuous scientific triumphs, which a few short years ago would have been thought as incredible as a successful flying-machine is now; and there is no doubt that such examples continue to spur men to toil patiently on, expending time, money, and their highest powers, in the hopes of attaining what the world believes to be unattainable. No sooner does one flying-machine break down, or do anything else but "go up," than we straightway hear of another which is to profit by all the failures of its predecessors, and, like Columbus's breaking of the egg, or his voyage to Cat Island, show that to be easy which was hitherto impossible. The Californian Avitor is heard of no more. Its descent in Central Park, forty-eight hours from Monte Diabolo, is no longer looked for. From a plausible expectation it has faded into a mythical romance, like the descent of Sindbad's roc in the Valley of Diamonds. Yet the *Scientific American* of this week tells us of not one only, but of two, new flying-machines, of which the respective inventors cherish exalted hopes. The first mentioned of these is illustrated by a kind of prophetic drawing, and is the invention of a citizen of Wilmington, Del. It presents what is, we believe, a novelty, and one that will appeal to, if it does not convince, practical mechanicians. This consists in the expedient of employing the strong muscles of the thighs to aid the arms in the movement of the wings. The common principle has been that of leaving the wings to be worked by the force of arms only; and bringing in that of the thighs is to utilise far the greatest power the human body can exert. Whether this clever innovation will suffice to conquer all the mechanical obstructions to the end in view remains to be seen; but the result, we fear, is not far from a foregone conclusion. For, if the picture in the *Scientific American* is drawn to scale, as we may reasonably assume, the relative proportions of the engine and the human body are such as to render the former's supporting the latter in the air, quite apart from propulsion, exceedingly improbable.

The second machine is said to be at the old Novelty Works in this city. It is constructed to be driven by steam. A vertical boiler of two-horse power is held in a frame at the bottom of the structure. At one side of the top is one of Root's rotatory engines. On the shaft is a "mitre gear" which meshes into two others, one at the top and another at the bottom of the gear of the engine shaft. The two driven gears are respectively keyed to a solid shaft and a hollow shaft, the former rising vertically through the latter. Hence, equal but reverse motion is gained in the two shafts. The shafts carry propeller screws made of light metallic framework, with blades of canvas stretched over skeleton frames of iron. All the machinery is elaborately braced, and has the plausible look common to those undertakings. The trouble probably with this machine is that its weight exceeds the capacity of its propeller. The impediment is old and familiar, and is likely to continue insuperable until, in the language of the respectable authority we have quoted, a solution is found of the problem "in the discovery of materials of combined strength and lightness, yet unknown to science, and also in the invention of a motor having a power, in proportion to weight, comparable to that of the pectoral muscles of birds." In the absence of these two *desiderata*, however we may wish success for enterprising and devoted inventors, it is to be feared new flying-machines will share the fate of their Golden City Avitor, and Prosper's "insubstantial pageant," and that, having attracted surprise and admiration for a space, they will vanish for ever from our sight, and "leave not a wrack behind."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 29TH, EVENING.

The drug market for Bengal has kept quiet and weak throughout the day, with quotations quite nominal:—Patna, $670 cash, $675 credit; Benares, $630 to $635; Patna, on time, 8th sales to arrive, $350 to $652½; Malwa, $655 cash, $600 on credit, first quality wanted.

AUGUST 30TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the market.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½ to 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight .... 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Bank Bills on demand 4/2¾
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight .....
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight 72½
Bank, 15 days' sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—56 to 57 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—54 to 55 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,300 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$70 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$370 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$67 to $68 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$34 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—37½ to 38 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 51 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$19 per share discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 29TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 3 pieces, at $92.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 12,000 piculs, at $2.07, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.
Saigon Rice, 3,500 piculs, at $2.10, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.
Saigon Rice, 8,000 piculs, at $2.04, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.
White Wax, 4 pieces, at $93.00, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.
White Sugar, 720 piculs, at $6.33, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.45, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.
White Wax, 1 piece, at $91.00, by Kwong-wing-shun to Tung-kwan merchant.
Saigon Rice, 3,500 piculs, at $2.12, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
Calcutta Cotton, 250 bales, at $14.25, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.
Bombay Cotton, 56 bales, at $16.25, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

Notices of Firms.

WE have established a Branch of our firm at Shanghai.
Mr. CHARLES VOGEL and Mr. THEODORE SCHNEIDER are authorized to sign our name here and in China.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1m 1305 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, Jr., have been admitted partners in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.
J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1470 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of
WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.
Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1081 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sutratra	John Mullin	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Nancy	Maugat	Hongkong	N. Kessowjee & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Luzon (str.)	Tremoya	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	M. Lopez	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND BANGKOK	Luzon (str.)	C. C. Williams	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	On the 31st instant.
SHANGHAI	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Suwenada (str)	Clark	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Helen Black		Hongkong	Turner & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 1st Sept., at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WARHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA NANKIN AND
EXCHANGE, SZECHUEN ROADS,
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Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

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T. A. HARRIS,
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Music in England.

(From Music: its Origin and Influence," in the Quarterly Review.)

Let it be clearly understood that we allude to modern music, and that we start from about 1400, at which time England possessed a distinct national life; and we say that her church music came from Italy, and her secular music came from Provence. The schools of Henry VIII. were deeply indebted to the influence of Jesquin des Pres; and the schools of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., were as deeply indebted to the influence of Palestrina. Nevertheless, between 1500 and 1650 there flourished in England a very illustrious series of composers, who will bear comparison with any of their contemporaries in Belgium, France, or Italy. The Restoration music was mainly of French origin, deeply infected with the genius of Lulli; and although Purcell broke away from many French forms, and endeavoured to chasten the English school by an admixture of the old Elizabethan severity, yet he left none capable of carrying out the new development, and from his time to our own, as far as we have had any composers capable of writing anything beyond a ballad, we have been mainly influenced by the Italian writers of the early part of the eighteenth century, and by the German writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of whom many have been hospitably received in this country, and one, Handel—according to Beethoven, the greatest musician who ever lived—dwelt for many years in London, and made England his adopted home. If, then, we say that England is not a musical country, let us not be misunderstood. We are speaking of its actual products, not of its latent capacities. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Germany itself had no school to speak of, nor could she during the seventeenth century at all compete with her Italian rival. The most fatal point against England is this, that twice it has missed rare opportunities for developing a national school. The schools of the Reformation and the schools of the Restoration both died, and had never been revived. And now again there is a great musical impulse in England. This time it comes from Germany. We have at this moment a number of talented English composers living, from Cipriani Potter and Sterndale Bennett to Arthur Sullivan, composing German music in England. Shall we end by developing a really national school? Shall we be able not only to copy, to paraphrase, to adopt, but to assimilate the foreign elements, and blend them together with something which is not foreign, as Germany once assimilated grace and melody from Italy, as France is even now taking science and counterpoint from Germany? Shall we be able so to take and make our own as to become centres of national music? If we review the history of music in England during the last half-century, we shall be greatly encouraged to hope for the best. Appreciation must precede production. England has always been famous for paying others to do what she could not do for herself, but she generally ends by learning the trick. England in the last fifty years, if she has not produced so many fine vocalists and instrumentalists as Italy, has, at all events, had several worthy to be placed quite in the front rank. In a curiously conceited book written by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, and published in 1828, in that nobleman's old age, we may still read of the profound impression which such singers as Mrs. Billington and Mrs. Storace made; and those who wish to carry the record of great names almost up to the present date may refer to Mr. Fitz's "Musical Sketches." But the great test of musical progress in England is to be found in the enormous multiplication of concerts and subsequent growth of musical societies, not only in London, but throughout the country. At the beginning of this century the Haymarket, the Pantheon, and the Hanover-square-rooms were the chief scenes of musical action. From time to time there was a Handel festival in Westminster Abbey or York Minster. English operas were produced profusely larded with ballads, and Italian, occasionally German and French, operas were adapted for the English public, with additional bravoura and comic points; and last, but not least, there were the symphonies of Haydn, regarded by the enthusiasts with the same sort of favour as Schumann's music is now by amateurs, and stigmatized by the general public as the music of the future. Such was the state affairs about the year 1800. Towards 1816 the opera-goers, being terribly tired of the old Italian and French operas, began to discover the merits of Gluck and Mozart. Soon afterwards Rossini arrived in England, and was immediately proclaimed to be the greatest musician that ever lived. The connoisseurs still held fast to Beethoven and Mozart, but for a time the brilliancy of the new Italian school collipsed everything. Then came Weber, who, with the assurance of a bold and eclectic genius, preferred to serve two masters, and succeeded to some extent in producing the most fascinating compromise between the scientific harmonies of Germany and the melodies of Italy. As a natural consequence, neither country has ever forgiven him: he has been weighed in the Italian balance, and found too heavy; and in the German, and found too light. His success was, nevertheless, very great in this country, and the English shewed their appreciation of him by singing nothing but the "Huntsman's Chorus" for years, and hissing all through the first performance of his *chef d'œuvre*, the overture to "Euryanthe." Meanwhile to the Philharmonic Society belongs the glory of keeping alive the sacred flame of the highest German inspiration. It was in 1820, before the Italian mania, that this honourable society invited over Spohr, who wrote expressly for it his G-minor symphony; it was in 1827, in the full flush of Rossini's and Weber's popularity, that they sent the ever-memorable £100 to Beethoven, then on his deathbed: nor is it necessary for us to remind our musical readers how, through evil report and good report, the Philharmonic Society has held on to this day with two symphonies at each concert, so that the echoes of Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven for more than half a century have never been allowed to slumber in the Hanover-square-rooms. The society's concerts now take place in St. James's-hall. Cipriani Potter, Sir George Smart, and Sir Henry Bishop were all good friends of music in England; and Mr. Moscheles, who settled in London in 1821, and remained here until 1846, did as much as any one to diffuse a sounder musical taste amongst the upper classes. But between the years 1830-40 three new influences made themselves felt almost simultaneously. They were connected with three names of very different calibre, all of which were destined to have the most far-reaching and beneficial influences upon musical taste and musical education in England. These three names are Dr. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, with whom we must connect the name of his gifted friend and pupil, Sir Sterndale Bennett; M. Jullien; and Mr. John Hullah. On these three heterogeneous influences we shall now make a few remarks. The presence of Mendelssohn was in itself a power. His was a bright, sunny, and at the same energetic personality, which took possession of people wherever he went; and everywhere he carried with him the same single-hearted devotion to art, the same tireless faculty of creation, the same intense activity, and the same lofty ideal. Once more England, the refuge of Luca Marenzio and Orlando Lasso, the adopted home of Handel, the hospitable host of Haydn, the reverent patron of Beethoven, Spohr, and Weber, was happy in securing the affection of the great, the gifted, and the lamented Mendelssohn. Seldom have so many amiable and endearing qualities met in any one individual as were to be found in Mendelssohn. . . . In 1829 Mendelssohn first came to England, and brought with him the wonderful "Midsummer's Night Dream" overture. In the same year he visited Scotland, and celebrated that country whilst enriching the world with one of his most lovely and original compositions. The strange echoes of Fingal's Cave, where the water comes eddying in over the singular rock formations that lie clearly visible beneath it, the wild concourse of sea-birds, and the musical winds—how much of all this is woven into the Hebrides or the overture to Fingal's Cave we all know. In 1832 Mendelssohn again came to England, and played his G minor concerto at one of the Philharmonic concerts. In the following year he brought over his A-minor symphony, which was not either played or understood thoroughly until some years later. The trumpet overture in C and the "Melusine" were both heard during that year, but the "Midsummer's Night Dream" long remained the popular favourite; and, indeed, it was the key which first opened up to the English public the rich and fertile treasures of Mendelssohn's genius. In 1837 Mendelssohn brought over his "St. Paul," which was that year performed at Birmingham and London. In 1842 we first heard his Scotch symphony, and he himself played his D-minor concerto at the Philharmonic. In 1844 he was invited by that society to conduct six concerts, and all the *élite* of London crowded into the Hanover-square-rooms to see and hear him. His very cadenzas and marvellous improvisations on the piano are remembered to this day as events of importance in the history of music in England. Mendelssohn may be said to have invented a new school for the pianoforte—unlike that of Beethoven, unlike that of Weber, very unlike Thalberg, whose compositions he nevertheless warmly admired: the "Lieder ohne Worte" turned the piano into the artistic chronicler of every passing emotion, sad or joyous or capricious or hasty or solemn. How many reveries, five minutes long, live and die and are clean forgotten; yet they too would fain have found expression, and are often remembered which a certain pain, as unrealized moments in the eternal silence. Mendelssohn has, as it were, embalmed a few of such precious waifs and strays of time in sound; and he has thus shewn the way to others. Is it too much to say that half the pianoforte music reveries, *moments musicales*, &c., published during the last thirty years, are reflections of the style and manner of the songs without words? In 1846, Mendelssohn, already failing from the strain and excitement produced by overwork, conducted for the first time the "Elijah" at Birmingham. It was to be the bright and fitting crown of his short life. He might have lived a little longer if he had given up all work; but, as it was, the "Elijah" rehearsals at Exeter-hall, in 1847, destroyed him. He died at Leipsic in September of that year. His influence on the music of this century is second only to Beethoven, and his influence over the English musical world has been second to none. He has taught our professional musicians that their art is more than a trade, and our amateurs that music is more than a pastime. The great improvement in the social status of professional musicians in England is largely due to the fact that Mendelssohn, who lived and laboured so much amongst us, was not only a perfect musician, but a perfect gentleman. It is difficult either to estimate or to over-estimate the influence of Mr. John Hullah on music and musical taste in England; which we have the more pleasure in recording, as many persons seem now to forget the services he has rendered. In 1840, under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. Hullah brought over from Paris the French system of Wilhelm, and singing schools sprang up throughout the country. Exeter-hall was the scene of the first great Hullah Concerts, and in 1853 St. Martin's-hall was built and fitted up by Mr. Hullah's own exertions. Here was performed every then existing work of importance, many for the first time. He brought out a large number of the best living singers—Madame Sherrington, Sims Reeves, Santley, Thomas, Cummings; and many of our best instrumentalists made their first *débuts* under him. He also inaugurated the class-teaching in schools under his charge, and a large number of the students in the training schools who have shewn special talent for music have become choir-masters and organizing masters in different parts of the country, and real centres of civilization. Mr. Hullah is the author of several operas which were produced with success in their day; he has also written songs and part-songs, besides numerous exercises and vocal studies of all kinds for the instruction of his classes. It is impossible not to mention here the name of the Rev. John Curwen, who within the last few years has introduced the Tonic Sol-fa system into this country. The notation he employs is a letter notation, and the prominent tonal difference between the Hullah and the Sol-fa methods turns on this one important fact that *Do* is a fixed sound in Hullah's system, but *Do* stands for the key-note of any key whatever with the solfaists. Thus Mr. Curwen's method is based on the principle of key relationship, which regards tones not as high or low but as grouped about the the governing or keynote. The rapid spread of this system in schools, factories, and the rural districts would seem to indicate that it is especially well adapted for teaching the more ignorant masses the elements of music. But upon this subject there is a great difference of opinion amongst good musicians. However, the Committee of Council on Education announced in 1869 their resolution to accept "the Tonic Sol-fa method, and the Tonic Sol-fa notation upon the same terms as should from time to time be applicable to the ordinary method and notation." In connection with the progress of singing in England, it must be noted for the honour of our country that Mr. Henry Leslie has produced out of English voices and English enthusiasm a choir so perfect that we may doubt whether anywhere in the world there exists, or ever has existed, such a body of trained voices, both male and female.

Docks.

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SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

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tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

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Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

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t 876 May3

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Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. A *table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
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Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.

tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

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tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

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tf 970 *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

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Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of 17,000,000 frcs.

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

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THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

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A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

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OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month } ⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } ⅓ „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } ½ „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 29th August, 1870.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 368 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 578 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

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RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

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Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } ⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents } ⅓ per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ⅓ „ „

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 888 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } ⅓ per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days } ⅙ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ „ „
Above 1 month and not exceeding..... } ⅓ „ „
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } ½ „ „
Above 6 months the full annual rate of 1 „ „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

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ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth $1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. royal 8vo. pp. 8 and 168, cloth. 5s.

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CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Pauchinéen de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes 8vo. Macao, 1841. £3 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandsche Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellentie den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 230. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 3, 4, 11; XV. 1, 3, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 5, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 4, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Footscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1866. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth pp. XX. and 62. London, 1866. 4s. 6d.

DARRY.—Guide des armées alliées, en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues, Portugais, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859. 6s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language; with lists of common words and phrases and appendix containing the 214 Chinese Radicals. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English). Gradation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 50 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1861. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 250, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866. 2s.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d.

The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. vii. and 500 and 132, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. 25 5s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodgson Kamenoskiy (the first edition being published by Hoffmann Tokenoskiy) Oldong &c., pp. ii. and 298, cloth. Yeddo, 1866. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I., June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 5s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II. May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.

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